SOUNDINGS IN FEET Formerly 11495B, C&GS 688, 1st Combined Ed., Jan. 1952 D-1940-520 (CONTINUED ON CHART 11495) 30/ 498 SCALE 1:40,000 1 1/2 0 Jones Island WOODRUFFHorseshoe Mud Lake HORIZONTAL DATUM The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.927" northward and 0.763" eastward to agree with this chart. NOTE D ST. JOHNS RIVER The controlling centerline depth from Lake Dexter Bn. 13 to Lake Monroe Bn. 7 was 9 feet; thence 6 feet to and including Sanford Turning FIR 4s 17ft 5M "26" RAM "28" THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807 June 2001 UNITED STATES The controlling centerline depth from Lake Dexter Bn. 13 to Lake Monroe Bn. 7 was 9 feet; thence 6 feet to and including Sanford Turning PLANE COORDINATE GRID FLORIDA (based on NAD 1927) Florida State Grid east zone, is indicated by SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION ST. JOHNS RIVER Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 4 for important AUTHORITIES Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, and U.S. LAKE DEXTER TO LAKE HARNEY BASCULE BRIDGE CLEARANCES Mercator Projection Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 28°55' For bascule bridges, whose spans do not open to a full upright or vertical position, unlimited vertical clearance is not available for the North American Datum of 1983 (World Geodetic System 1984) SOUNDINGS IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov. NOTE: The periodic tide in this area has a mean range less than one-half foot and the plane of mean lower low water is average water level during the period of lower river stages. ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)
Alds to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated): AERO aeronautical G green
Al alternating IQ interrupter
B black Iso isophase
Bn beacon LT HO lighth IQ interrupted quick LT HO lighthouse Oc occulting SEC sector C can
DIA diaphone
F fixed
FI flashing m minutes Q quick
MICRO TR microwave tower R red VQ very quick Ra Ref radar reflector WHIS whistle R Bn radiobeacon Y yellow Bottom characteristics: Blds boulders Co coral Fixed and floating obstructions, some omerged, may exist within the magenta tinted bk broken Cy clay S sand Grs grass M mud sy sticky bridge construction area. Mariners are advised to AUTH authorized Obstr obstruction PD position doubtful Subm submerged ED existence doubtful PA position approximate Rep reported RADAR REFLECTORS 21. Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated. (2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings. COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972. Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart. Demarcation lines are shown thus: ---HEIGHTS AIDS TO NAVIGATION Heights in feet above Mean High Water. Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for WARNING The prudent mariner will not rely solely on NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS any single aid to navigation, partícularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details. The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be CAUTION as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at Improved channels shown by broken lines are high elevations. subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges. Daytona Beach, FL KIH-26 162.400 MHz CAUTION Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See POLLUTION REPORTS Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153). CAUTION Numerous inshore areas and side channels are foul with water hyacinth growth. SCALE 1:40,000 1 16 0 BASCULE BRIDGE CLEARANCES For bascule bridges, whose spans do not LONGITUDE open to a full upright or vertical position, unlimited vertical clearance is not available for the entire charted horizontal clearance. HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not reflect actual conditions following these storms. Fixed aids to Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. lished in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Jacksonville, SOURCE DIAGRAM The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, <u>United States Coast Pilot.</u> B4 1900 - 1939 NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage LAKE MONROE JOINS RIGHT PANEL Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY 18th Ed., Nov./13 SOUNDINGS IN FEET 11498 Lake Dexter to Lake Harney soundings in FEET - SCALE 1:40,000 This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published NOAA encourages users to submit inquiries, discrepancies or comments 11498 weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at about this chart at http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm. Last Correction: 7/31/2015. Cleared through: LNM: 3715 (9/15/2015), NM: 3815 (9/19/2015)

To ensure that this chart was printed at the proper scale, the line below should measure six inches (152 milli This chart was distributed as a PDF (Portable Document Format). Printing PDFs may alter the chart scale, color, or legibility that may impact suitability for navigation. Printed charts provided by NOAA certified Print on Demand

(POD) providers fulfill a vessel's requirement to carry a navigational chart "published by the National Ocean Service" in accordance with federal regulations, including but not limited to 33 C.F.R. 164.33(a), 33 C.F.R. 164.72(b), and 46 C.F.R. 28.225(a). POD charts meet stringent print standards and can be recognized by an official certification of authenticity printed on the chart. A list of POD providers can be found at: nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/pod